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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

四拜禮 號十二月六英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT STRUGGLE IN ITALY.

HARD FIGHTING ALL DAY.

The Austrians Still Being Held Up.

London, June 19.
An Italian official message states:—The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased on the mountain front, but is increasing along the Piave. The enemy's renewed attempts opposite Maserada and Osnago to establish new openings on the right bank of the river on Monday were sanguinarily repulsed. The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Capovilla. Formidable attacks alternated with counter-attacks while the beginnings of vigorous advances were crushed or arrested. The struggle was suspended only late at night-time. The Italians were strenuously tried, but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth of the strip of ground in which the fighting has been raging for four days. We took 1,550 prisoners. Our airmen tirelessly participated in the battle effectively, notwithstanding heavy rain.

On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation of the river as far as Cernaia. The enemy, from the north-east salient of the mountain, delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of the line north-west of Giavera. The second was withheld immediately southward of the San Mauro-San Andrea Railway. Partial attacks in the Grappa region were repulsed. Successful coupe-de-main were carried out and a hundred prisoners taken. Enemy thrusts at the end of the Brenta Valley and eastward of Fossalta were promptly arrested. On the eastern margin of the Asiago Plateau we wrested from the enemy Rappisano and the heights to the south-east of Sissa, taking three hundred prisoners. We and the French, strongly attacking, gained ground on the spur of Costa Langa, taking prisoners.

Austrians Claim 30,000 Prisoners.

London, June 19.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—General Von Wurm gained ground at numerous points in Venetia. His southern wing, fighting stubbornly, reached the Fossalta Canal. The Archduke Joseph consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Counter-attacks broke down. We captured in three days in this region seventy-three guns, including many of heavy calibre. The enemy's counter-attacks on both sides of the Brenta have been constantly but vainly renewed. British attacks south of Asiago were equally unsuccessful. The prisoners now total 50,000. The guns captured number 120.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

A Labourite's Suggestion.

London, June 19.

In an article Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the *Labour Leader*, expresses the opinion that the Hon. E. S. Montagu's views, as set forth in his Memorandum on the Indian Government now before the War Cabinet, are on the whole sound. He then asks what ought to be the regulating features in the new scheme. First and most important, is the establishment of real legislatures to control policy and finance and an executive which is responsible to the political organ. Mr. MacDonald expresses surprise that Home Nationalists favour a scheme whereby the executive bodies will remain the creations of the Viceroy or Secretary of State, obedient to him, on the one hand, yet bound to carry out the decisions of the Legislature. This is the creation of a deadlock.

Another Solution Scheme.

London, June 19.

An article in the *New Statesman*, reviewing the various publications upon the new scheme for the Government for India, remarks that the Indian Nationalists no more than the civil servants have yet adequately grappled with the problems of how to introduce a responsible Government gradually. The Nationalists have laid stress on increasing more and more the proportion of appointments held by Indians and on simultaneously increasing the power and proportion of the elected members of the Viceroy and Provincial Councils, but these things bring India no nearer to responsible government. What Mr. Montagu has to contrive is some way to approach by successive steps the goal of handing over Indian administration to Ministers, genuinely controlling their own departments and liable to removal from office if they forfeit the confidence of the Legislature. This is what the Government has pledged itself to advance to gradually and at its own time. It is for this advance that Mr. Montagu has now to propose immediately practicable steps. The writer of the article favours a solution whereby the administration of every province should forthwith be divided into two parts, with distinct departments and budgets. One part, comprising those branches which cannot be immediately handed over, would remain as at present, and the other, including health, education and public works, would be placed under members of a council chosen by the Lieut. Governor from a majority of the Legislative Assembly. This method of approach will not be a sham but will be a gradually increasing trial of the real thing.

A PRO-GERMAN SOCIALIST.

London, June 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Dutch branch of the League of Nations has decided to telegraph Mr. Havelock Wilson warning him against Mr. Troelstra and asking whether British sailors will be willing to transport a pro-German, who, at the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, assured the German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—The enemy's machines were active on June 17 on the northern portion of the British front. There were many air combats. We destroyed twenty-five aeroplanes and drove down three. We dropped twenty tons of bombs on railway stations and junctions, dumps and aerodromes during the day and nine tons at night. Five British machines are missing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION ANALYSED.

Illuminating Speech by Mr. Bonar Law.

London, June 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving a Vote of Credit for five hundred millions sterling, recalled that the vote moved on March 7 was for six hundred millions. The estimated expenditure for the sixty-nine days to June 8 had been four hundred and eighty-two millions, while the actual expenditure had been nine-and-a-half millions less. While it was unsafe to rely on a diminution throughout the year, he considered that the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position. After mentioning the possibilities of the country's production having nearly reached the maximum, he said that the loans to Allies and Dominions for the sixty-nine days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of sixteen millions, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. The total debt due by the Allies to Britain was three hundred and seventy millions, while the Dominions owed two hundred and six millions. Reviewing the general situation, he agreed with the enemy's belief that an Austrian success in Italy would have far-reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed.—(Cheers). After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Italian Command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result. The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France during the past three months, but the enemy had not attained any of his well-known strategic objects.—(Cheers). There was clear and increasing evidence in the German Press that the German people were becoming disappointed with the success attained. He was sure that Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position. We must regard the struggle in the light of phases. The first blow on March 21 was undoubtedly an enemy success. The first phase of the battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but, on the contrary, the intense enemy attack on the Third Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory; in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the battle of the Lys, where, after repeated attempts, the enemy was unable to overcome the British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory. The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory, but the recent immense attack had entirely failed. These attacks, which were the most deadly and most threatening of the war, immediately had important and far-reaching results which it was hoped in the end would prove decisively important. One had resulted in a unity of command. Everybody who followed the conflict would realise that the results had justified the change.—(Cheers). This long-continued battle must be a question of reserves. The Allies' great source was in America. The enemy had not succeeded in his aim to use the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America.—(Loud Cheers). He wished it were possible to tell the House the number of troops sent from America and the strength of our own forces since March 21. It was a large number. The strain of necessity had rendered possible what seemed impossible. "American troops are not coming; they have come."—(Loud Cheers). America is not coming into the war; she is in it.—(Renewed cheers). The American troops have justified everybody's high hopes as regards their fighting quality." In connection with this, he quoted an extract from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council:—"Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which were set afoot for the transportation and brigading of American troops will render it impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own."—(Loud cheers). Mr. Bonar Law said that the presence of the Dominions' representatives and the discussions with them reminded him of a serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished it were possible to tabulate for the general notice, not only of the people of this country but of the whole world, the magnitude of the British air effort.—(Cheers). There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud.—(Cheers). It was almost universally felt that our Air Force was the best in all theatres.

The inflow of American troops was the great fact of this year and it ought to be the decisive fact in the whole war.—(Cheers). Regarding the present military situation, the next blow would be coming soon, but it was impossible to say where. All the information received shows that, despite all the sufferings and hardships, the moral of our troops had never been higher than to-day and they were never more ready to face the enemy.—(Cheers). He next paid a tribute to the French soldiers and the splendid spirit of the French people.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

London, June 19.

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Bonar Law, paid a tribute to the constant and undaunted temper of the nation. He urged that it was in the interests of the Allied cause that full and authoritative information as regards the progress of the campaign should be given from time to time. He asked for information as regards the operations in Palestine, Mesopotamia, Salonica and the collapse of Russia. We could not close our eyes to what was going on in Russia, nor its future relations to the Allied cause. He was not disposed to wipe Russia off the slate or treat her as non-existent or assume an attitude that she must stew in her own juice. That would be a policy of fatal short-sightedness.

FRENCH COLONIAL RESOURCES.

London, June 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Petit Parisien* learns that as result of a forthcoming interpellation in the Senate by M. Flaudin, Senator for the French Indian possessions, a special Senate Committee will be appointed to study the economic resources of the French colonies and submit bills for the purpose of increasing the economic productions of the Colonies during the war and after.

TURKISH CLAIMS.

London, June 19.

A Turkish communiqué says:—We occupied the town of Tabriz, Persia, and both shores of Lake Urmia, with a view to protecting the wing of our Army in the Caucasus.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

Construction Now Exceeds Destruction.

London, June 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the world's shipping construction had now for the first time exceeded the destruction.—(Loud Cheers). Therefore, there was no chance whatever, as far as was humanly foreseeable, of Britain being starved into submission.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

A Possible Outcome.

London, June 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they crossed the Piave and get guns over, especially on to the small section of Montello which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

Consequently the spirit of the army is splendid and higher than it has ever been. It is believed that the forces of the belligerents on this front are about equal and the number of opposing divisions about the same, although Austria has the larger reserves. It is also believed that the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High Command by the German people who have shown a growing indignation against Austrian inactivity, the High Command against its better judgment thus having to insist upon the offensive despite the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian Army.

Austria Using all Her Resources.

London, June 19.

An Italian semi-official message states that seventy-one of Austria's ninety-two mobilised divisions are already identified, constituting the whole of Austro-Hungary's efficient troops. The enemy is employing all available artillery and aviation resources. No fewer than 7,500 guns are in action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies are engaged under Marshal Borojevic von Borja, namely von Scheuchzenstein's army between the Astico and Piave, Archduke Joseph's at Montello and von Wurms on the lower Piave. Thousands of bodies cover the ground of the mountain sector becoming heaped up along the Piave. The enemy gains after two days are very slight compared with the objectives assigned on the first day. Captured orders urge the necessity for capturing the fortified area with a view to reaching the Italian supplies. They also lay down instructions for the army living on the country's resources and for personal pillage.

Successful Italian Drives.

London, June 19.

The Italian evening communiqué says: The enemy on June 17 did not renew their infantry attacks on the mountainous Montello front. Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions capturing machine-guns and some hundreds of prisoners. Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenon and Fossalta, but the enemy was everywhere stopped by counter-attacks and abandoned several hundred prisoners. Attempts to cross the river between Maserada and Pandolun were bloodily repulsed. Other counter-attacks now developing on the lower Piave assured us advantages.

British Hold Post of Honour.

London, June 19.

To-day's latest news is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of Montello's heights. The Allies however have plenty of reserves in the Montello region.

Last night's Italian official message confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains which is the most critical sector and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success. The British held the post of honour, on the mountains. How well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that the results of the enemy attack suggest it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive. The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive in her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause. The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts and should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western front will be correspondingly weakened.

Whole Austrian Plan Shattered.

Paris, June 19.

M. Henri Bidon of the *Journal des Debats* states:—What we know indicates that the Austrian offensive has been as complete a defeat as possible and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. The great assault, like the Austrians, is a failure. If it does not succeed immediately it is possible it will be a long and bitter struggle, but the initial result must have a dominating influence on the whole development of the battle.

No Dishonourable Peace.

Rome, June 19.

Speaking in the Chamber Signor Orlando dwelt on the sympathy of Italy for the oppressed Austrian nationalities who could absolutely rely on the promise of the Entente that their aspirations would be realised when the Entente is victorious. He continued: The Government will neglect no opportunity of concluding an honourable peace but no single possibility of such a peace has yet been presented. Certain so-called peace offers were solely enemy political manoeuvres. The Government is convinced that it is interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national annihilation is preferable to a dishonourable peace; but, with-out inopportune boasting in the presence of the marvellous stand of the Italian Army, we can be confident that in a few days Caporetto will be avenged.

The Chamber by 283 to 34 voted confidence in the Government and adopted the provisional budget.

(Continued on page 5.)

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.94

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

CHINA'S OPIUM MONOPOLY.

London, June 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says an agreement has been signed whereby the Government purchases seventeen hundred chests of the balance of the Shanghai Combine stock of Indian opium at 6,200 taels a chest and sells 8,200 to a Chinese syndicate whose headquarters are at Nanking. The Combine pays the Government five million dollars and receives fifteen million in national bonds. The syndicate will purchase all the opium in China consisting of the Yunnan product and smuggled Persian before the enforcement of the monopoly.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 19.

The silver market is steady.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Philippine Book-Keeper's Action Falls.

A Philippine book-keeper who was formerly in the employ of Cornwell, Book Importers and Exporters, of Hotel Mansions, sued the firm for wrong dismissal claiming \$200, being the amount due for two months' salary, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Summary Court, this afternoon.

Defendants were represented by Mr. Mattingley, the plaintiff appearing in person. Plaintiff stated that he was formerly in the employ of the French Store and defendants asked him to resign and join their firm. He did so as book-keeper at a salary of \$100 per month. Some time later defendants' manager told him that they wanted to follow the United States custom and he could get out in 24 hours. They offered him half-pay but he refused to take it and he was told by Mr. Bardin to clear out and do what he liked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mattingley, plaintiff denied that when he was engaged by Mr. Bardin, he was told that he was only on probation until it was seen what he was capable of, and that he could be discharged without notice. Mr. Bardin did say he (plaintiff) should not keep the books any longer. The reason for this was that Mr. Bardin had a grudge against him because when Mr. Connell was passing through he got very cross with Mr. Bardin. Mr. Connell got so angry with Mr. Bardin that he pushed him through the door. He (plaintiff) and all the Chinese in the office saw the incident. Since that incident Mr. Bardin had been very shy and ashamed, and he wanted to get rid of him and all the old staff.

The manager of the firm, Mr. Bardin, said that he had only engaged plaintiff on probation. He was not capable of doing the work, as a matter of fact, if the firm had to do business on plaintiff's figures they would lose about a month. If plaintiff had been capable he (witness) would be very glad to keep him on. Judgment was given for defendants.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Queen's Gift Thrice Sold.
old three times (the first two sales giving it back for re-sale), the Queen's gift to the Red Cross of a carved ivory group of angel and child on a cylindrical base realized 400 guineas at Christie's recently.

Mr. Macnamara and the Price of Victory.

In this supreme moment of our country's destiny we must all be ready to respond promptly and unflinchingly to any demand those responsible for the future of our country might make upon us, said Mr. Macnamara, M.P., at Corkham. We must, the Parliamentary Secretary added, face the fact squarely that victory, and all that it entails, could not be won save at a great price. It is worth any price, for to-day we are either shouldering the British wheel, or necks to the German yoke. Our people were more determined to see this thing through than they had been ever since August 1914, and it was well that our young heroes on the battle field should know there was a united nation behind them.

More Than They Can Eat.
"Extremely liberal" was the description applied to the dietary given to interned prisoners at the Alexander Palace by Major Fullerton, R.A.M.C. The officer was giving evidence at an inquest on Richard Joseph Spitzer, a German, and he went on to say that the dinner meat ration was more than the men could consume, as they made rissoles for their supper. The food was of the best quality, the same as supplied to the officers and men of the guard. There had been an outbreak of mild enteritis at the Palace, and 44 interned prisoners were taken ill. Spitzer died, but a post-mortem examination gave no clue to the cause of death. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and the coroner said prisoners were treated properly and humanely and received the utmost fair play.

Bar to Woman M.P.

Miss Nina Boyle, who wishes to stand as a woman's candidate at the Keighley, Yorkshire, by-election, has put several questions to the Home Secretary, says the *Daily Chronicle* of April. The questions and answers are—Whether, if it is not permissible for women to stand for Parliament, it is not equally inadmissible for women to be sworn in as police, and whether it would not be possible to challenge any arrest by these women?—The questions could only be determined authoritatively by court of law; whether the Government would undertake not to enforce penalties against a returning officer if he accepted nomination to allow a test?—No. Whether common law had not already gone by the board during the war, and whether it could be enforced piecemeal to hinder the freedom of action of a certain class of citizens?—No. Miss Boyle is to lecture next week at Keighley on Macedonia.

Super-Men of 1918.

"Of all the amazing objections in personal bravery which Armageddon has given us," writes Lord Rothermere, the ex-Air Minister, in *Overseas*, "surely there is nothing more wonderful than the British flying man. All our previous standards of bravery and daring have had to be revised in face of the deeds of the boys in the R.F.C. and in the R.N.A.S. These boys of 18, 19 and 20, as they are for the most part, without any vestige of 'side,' all imbued with the desire that their splendid deeds should remain anonymous, are one of the miracles of the war. I wonder if those who read the daily bulletins have any idea of what is entailed by the simple statement, 'Twelve enemy aircraft were brought down.' Spinning nose-dives, tail slides, side slips, falling leaf, looping the loop, and the many other 'stunts' entailed almost take our breath away! Only human beings of perfect physique, of matchless bravery, or of extraordinary quickness of brain can have any chance of distinguishing themselves in aerial warfare in 1918. And here is the miracle—the British Empire possesses thousands, not hundreds, of these 'super-men.' It is very largely due to the bravery of the British aviators that the Empire occupies its present position in the air."

NOTICES.

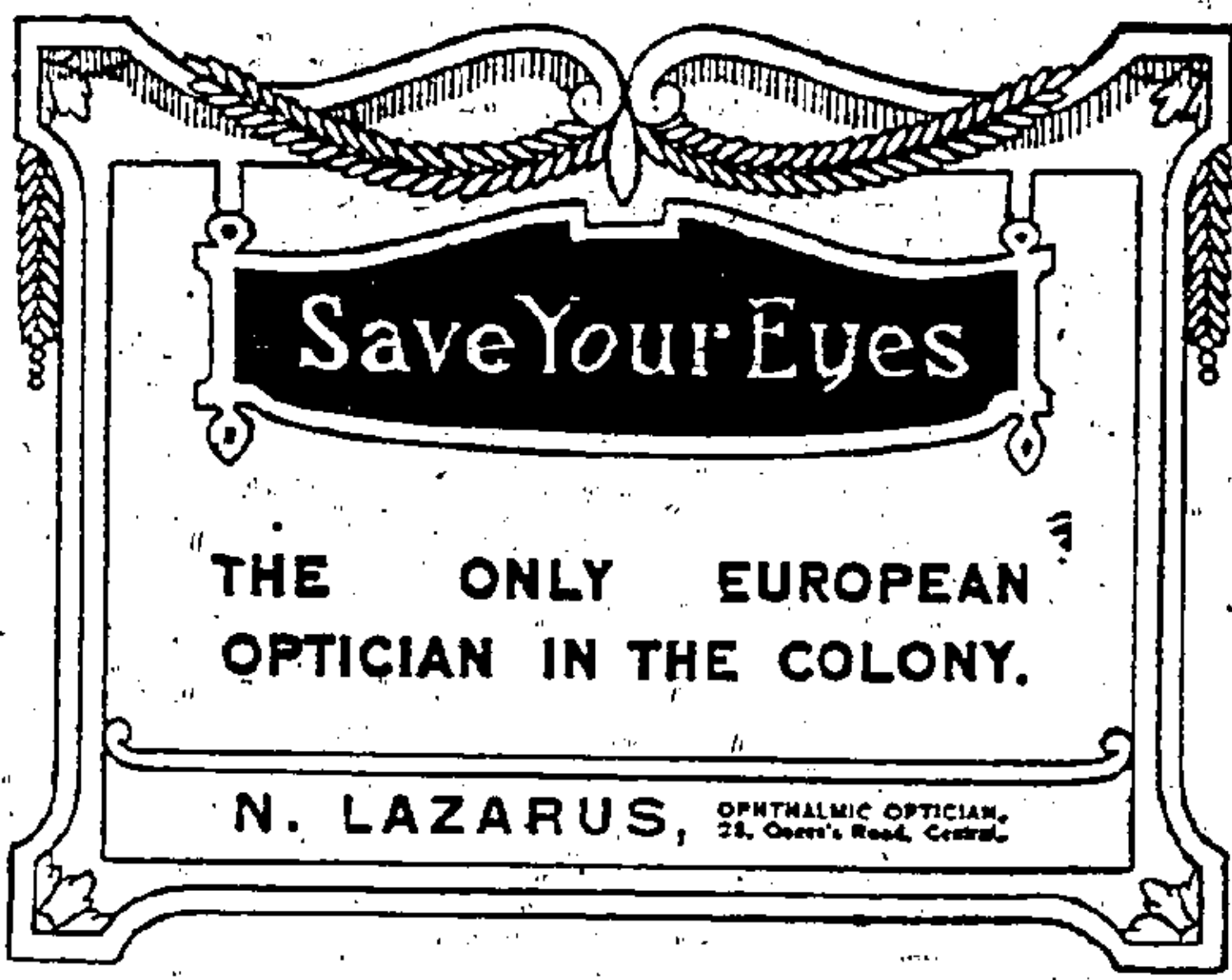
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GENERAL NEWS.

£10,000 Memorial to Captain Ball, V.C.

In memory of his son, Captain Albert Ball, V.C., the famous aviator, Alderman A. Ball, of Nottingham, has bought land on which he intends to erect memorial homes for mothers and widows of fallen soldiers. He is spending £10,000 on the scheme, and part of the land will be used as a site for a monument to the fallen local heroes.

Doctor's Alcoholic Experiment.

Alcohol camouflaged with a flavouring mixture, so that the workers who drank it believed it to be a new tonic, was used by Dr. Sullivan, the secretary of the Research Committee of the Central Control Board, in some experiments. They showed, he told the Society for the Study of Inebriety yesterday, that moderate doses of alcohol had no effect on heavy muscular work, and did not influence the output either favourably or unfavourably.

Lord Leverhulme's Sporting Offer.

Lord Leverhulme, who has purchased the island of Lewis, while spending a holiday at Stornoway recently said he understood that Lewis's share of the amount aimed at by Ross-shire was £40,000. Whatever the island found up to £20,000 he would double it. Lewis had more men at the front in proportion to population than Glasgow, and they were not to leave the brave lads at the front without bullets with which to kill the Germans.

Wasteful Athletics.

Dr. Robert Hutchison, the expert on dietetics, West London Hospital, recently said the reduced diet had brought about a general loss of weight, but a man could lose weight to the extent of 10 per cent. without danger to health. There were three ways in which loss of weight could be retarded. One was more food; the second was taking less exercise; and the third was long hours of sleep. Taking unnecessary exercise was equivalent to the wasting of food, and he strongly criticised masters of schools who allowed their boys to indulge in athletics.

WHITEHALL COMB-OUT.

Position of Members of London Appeal Tribunal.

With the framing of the Man Power Bill a combing out of Government offices is in progress; and special duties have been delegated to Mr. Honoratus Lloyd and Mr. Batesworth Figgot, deputy-chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal, who are acting in an advisory capacity.

They represent the Ministry of National Service on the tribunal, which is working through the Government offices dealing with cases that arise; and, in the words of Sir A. Geddes, "they are the two members who are in an independent position on that tribunal."

Will the new call up for the Army, under the Order cancelling occupational exemptions, apply to people who have been excused on the ground of serious hardship?

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that the cancelling of occupational exemptions does not affect "serious hardship" cases, for "serious hardship" is not occupational but a factor.

Many people, possessors of one-man businesses, ask if their exemptions are to be reconsidered. "What I think will happen is that all these questions of exemptions on personal grounds will be reviewed," said an official to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "and tribunals will be asked to decide whether the 'serious hardship' is of sufficient proportions in the face of the new conditions."

Hitherto indispensable young single and married constables in the Surrey police force have not been called up. Several are under orders to join up.

Three clergymen in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire—the Revs. W. B. Soole, A. Richardson, and A. H. Hatfield—have enlisted rather than be put in a non-combatant corps. They were passed for general service, and hope to be put into the same battalion as private. Two of them are vicars and the other is a curate.

No man under 51 years of age can now be enrolled in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

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NOTICES.

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NEW MAN POWER BILL.

Position of Clergymen and Doctors.

The text of the new Military Service Bill, introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on April was issued two days later.

New Age Limits.
Following is the first and most important clause, which defines the age of the persons who are now to become liable to military service:—

"Every male British subject who has, at any time since August 14, 1915, been, or who for the time being is, in Great Britain, and who at the date of the passing of this Act has attained the age of 18 years and has not attained the age of 51 years, or who at any subsequent date attains the age of 18 years shall, unless he is for the time being within the exceptions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, be deemed, as from the date of the passing of this Act, or as from that subsequent date, or, if having been within those exceptions he subsequently ceases so to be, as from the date on which he ceases, as the case may be, to have been duly enlisted in his Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve."

Men Who are Exempted.
The exceptions set out in the first schedule are as follows:—

Men ordinarily resident in the Dominions abroad.

Members of the Regular and Reserve forces and of the Territorial force, who are liable for foreign service.

Men serving in the Navy, the Royal Marines, or the Air Force.

Conditions of Raising Age.
The clause then proceeds to set forth the conditions under which the age may be raised to 55. It states that it is necessary to do so for the defence of the Realm, the King may by Order in Council declare that the provision with regard to age shall.

"As respects men generally, or as respects any class of men, have effect as from a date to be specified in the Order as if any age

specified in the Order not exceeding 56 were therein substituted for the age of 51."

Case of Doctors and Clergymen.
In the case of qualified medical practitioners "the foregoing provision shall have effect as if the age of 56 years were substituted for the age of 51."

The clause also provides that a clergyman, on being called up for service, shall not be required, except with his consent, to perform combatant service. If a question arises as to whether any person is in holy orders it shall be referred to the Central Tribunal, established under the Military Service Act, 1916, whose decision on the question shall be final and conclusive.

Extension to Ireland.
An important clause is the second, which provides for the extension of the Act to Ireland by Order in Council. It sets forth that such an Order may make special provision for the constitution of a court before which proceedings in respect of offences under the Military Service Act may be brought.

Withdrawing Exemptions.
In the third clause power is given to withdraw by proclamation certificates of exemption in cases of national emergency, and Clause 4 makes provisions with regard to application for certificates of exemption and as to calling up.

Regulations for the establishment tribunals for areas are described in Clause 4, and it is provided that any person, "preventing, hindering, or postponing the calling up of himself or any other person shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than six months."

Widower with Nine Children Exempted.

Exemption till October 31 on the ground of special severe hardship was granted by Chatter and Mody to a viewer at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock. Applicant's wife died three weeks ago, and left him with nine children between the ages of 24 and 18. The chairman said it was remarkable that a widower with nine children should have been picked out from so many men.

NOTICES.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Bryson and family gratefully acknowledge the many kind letters and expressions of sympathy received during their recent sad bereavement, and desire to thank the numerous friends who sent floral tributes.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT'S MAN-POWER PROPOSALS.

In view of the great amount of interest that has, very naturally, been aroused in the Colony by the adoption of conscription, the details of the measures recently proposed by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, and which are now to hand in a complete form, are worthy of very serious consideration if for no other reason than to enable us to form a basis of comparison with those now in force in the Colony, as also to show that the same causes that have rendered them necessary at Home have also rendered them necessary here. Before referring to these causes it is interesting to note that the Imperial Government has felt it necessary to do towards increasing the Army at Home and abroad and to fill the gaps made by the wastage in the recent great events in France and Flanders. The Government's new man-power proposals have raised the age at Home to fifty years and, in specific cases, power is given to raise it up to fifty-five. The new Act also gives power to cancel all exemptions. Ministers of religion are to be called upon for non-combatant purposes and boys of 18½ years with six months' training are now to be sent to the front. There is also to be a strict combing out of essential industries and it is intended to "rope in" 50,000 more miners for service in the Army. No fit man below twenty-five will be permitted to remain in the Civil Service and, beyond that age, there will be a drastic combing out. Tribunals are to be reconstituted, no doubt with a view to the making of them more drastic than hitherto. It will thus be seen that the latest man-power proposals at Home are much more drastic than they are in the Colony, where the age is from 18 to 40 and the financial provisions are on a very generous scale.

It is quite clear from the nature of the proposals that the Government is fully alive to the critical condition of affairs that has arisen and of the necessity of being thoroughly prepared to deal with it. Recent events in France certainly seem to justify the new proposals which are framed to meet an even greater emergency and also to justify the extension of conscription to those parts of the Empire where it is deemed advisable to adopt it. As the Prime Minister said, in the course of his lucid and powerful speech, we have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. The fate of the Empire, the fate of liberty throughout the world, may indeed depend upon the success with which even the very last of Germany's present attacks are resisted and countered. The proposals, as the Prime Minister admitted, involve extreme sacrifice on the part of large classes of the population and nothing could justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in the national life.

Such is unquestionably the case, and it raises the issue to one of the very first importance—to nothing less, in fact, than the preservation of our national life and our Imperial greatness. Everything practically depends now upon our ability to ward off the great aggressive movements which Germany has been so active in initiating recently. It is to be hoped that the new proposals now in force at Home and in many other parts of the Empire will not only check the inroads which the enemy has been making in France but that they will place an effective barrier towards his further progress.

The British Way.

Mr. Bonar Law did well, on the occasion of moving the latest Vote of Credit for war purposes, to express his views on the general situation created by the recent enemy offensives. And no one will read his speech without realising that he has been refreshingly frank and open in all that he has said. Could we imagine, for example, a German statesman candidly admitting that Germany's enemies had secured "great successes?" Yet Mr. Bonar Law does not think it improper to openly declare that in certain phases of their offensives the Germans have attained such results. No clearer evidence than that could be forthcoming of British fairness and British ready recognition of facts. When the enemy does a good stroke, we do not hesitate to say so; we have not yet contracted the German habit of magnifying our own activities and belittling those of our foes. Our statesmen are wont to speak the truth, and it is by such a policy, rather than by hiding ugly facts from the people, as the Germans seek to do, that we are able to preserve national and Imperial unity at the greatest crisis in our history.

The Essential Fact.

But the essential point is not that the Germans have secured real successes on occasion: it is, as Mr. Bonar Law well points out, that, despite all their efforts, the Germans have not attained any of their well-known strategic objectives. That also is the sheer truth, and no one who makes a careful study of the map can refute the assertion. Progress has been made, it is admitted, but the main fact remains that the Germans have not in any sense accomplished even a tithe of what they set out to perform. The last offensive especially has ended in miserable failure for the enemy. And as to the future, we can surely look ahead with confidence in view of what America has done and is still doing. We have it on the assurance of the Supreme War Council that it is impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing down the Allied reserves before his own are exhausted. That is a direct result of America's help, and when we bear in mind that that help is all the time growing in extent, there is every reason why we should contemplate the future with calmness and equanimity.

The Submarine Menace Defeated.

It is a very pleasing announcement that Mr. Bonar Law has just made in the House of Commons and one which will be welcomed by Britons in every part of the Empire and by many others of the world over. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is able to say that the world's shipping construction has now for the first time exceeded the destruction and that therefore there was no chance whatever "as far as was humanly foreseeable" of Britain being starved into submission. All along, even in the darkest hours of the submarine menace, Britons have known that such a time would come and that it has come despite the great efforts Germany has made in all the more creditable to Great Britain. Unquestionably the assistance which the United States has been able to give has been of the utmost value and importance, and it is equally certain that it is largely due to their wonderful organisation in shipbuilding and in many other respects—by which the future construction is sure to be accelerated enormously—that it is now known that the submarine menace cannot possibly succeed. Germany cannot do more than she has done in her barbarous campaign, as it is well known that the culmination of her power in that respect was reached by the appearance of her cruiser submarines. These arrived only to find that we were equally well prepared to deal with them as we had been with their predecessors, all the while our shipbuilding facilities and those of the United States were increasing daily. As we have conquered on the sea, so shall we conquer on the land, for the resources of the Allies unlike those of the enemy are daily increasing.

DAY BY DAY.

HUMAN NATURE WAS NOT CHANGED WITH THE CENTURIES, BUT THE WEAPONS HAVE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria (1813).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Longest Day.

To-morrow is the longest day of the year.

Hospital Patient's Suicide.
A Chinese woman who was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself out of the window of the ward into Eastern Street.

A Snatching Case.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood with snatching \$3,333 from a fellow-countryman in the Central district. His Worship remanded the case.

The Colony's Health.
During yesterday there were notified four cases of spotted fever (all Chinese), three of enteric fever (two Chinese and one Indian) and three of plague (all Chinese). Of these, all the cases of plague, two of enteric and three of spotted fever ended fatally.

Prison Without the Option.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in possession of 50 tablets of prepared opium. Inspector Brazil said defendant was employed as a carriage cleaner in the locomotive yard at Hung Hom. Defendant was arrested by Mr. Wingard, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The opium was found concealed on his person. Defendant said it belonged to a friend. Defendant was sent to prison for two months without the option of a fine.

A Seamen's Quarrel.
At the Police Court this morning a Chinese seaman was charged with cutting and wounding another seaman at West Point. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for defendant and said that defendant went to see complainant over some money that was owing to him. After the money had been paid over there was a row, in which complainant was out with a knife. No knife was traceable to defendant. It might very well have been one of the other combatants. His Worship sent defendant to prison for two months.

CHURCH BELLS FOR GUNS.

Cardinal's Touching Protest Against Enemy Vandalism.

Text of the protest issued by Cardinal Mercier against the requisition by the Germans of bells for munitions, and organs from Belgian churches, which has reached London, forms a most touching document.

"The taking away of our bells is a sacrilege," says Cardinal Mercier. "The bell announced your confirmation, your first communion, your marriage, and it weeps over your dead. It associates its prayer with all great memories, happy or unhappy, of our country. We should betray our Church and our country if we were cowardly enough to witness, without an act of public reprobation, the taking away of this metal, which the enemy will convert into engines of destruction turned against the heroes who are sacrificing themselves for us."

The Cardinal points out that, according to the 48th and 52nd Articles of the Hague Convention, which were signed by Germany, only those requisitions can be claimed by an army of occupation which are necessary to it, and that religious convictions and public worship must be respected. He adds:—

"In the name of the liberty of the Church in the name of the sanctity of Catholic worship, in the name of international law, we condemn and reprove the seizure of the bells and organs of our churches. We forbid our clergy and the faithful of our diocese to help in removing them: we refuse to accept the price of the sacred objects which are torn from us by force. Strengthened by an unconquerable hope, we await the hour of our God."

LATE MR. BRYSON.

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

The large and representative attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. A. B. Bryson at Happy Valley last evening was striking testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. There was a large number of members of the Defence Corps, including Major Morgan (Administrative Commandant) and many officers; while a large concourse of well-known residents also followed the remains to the grave. It will be recalled that the deceased recently died at Honolulu while on a business trip to America. His remains were brought back to the Colony by the s.s. Tanyo Maru and were landed last evening at Observation Pier, where the cortege formed and proceeded to the cemetery. Having been a Sergeant in the Defence Corps, deceased was buried with full military honours. The coffin, draped in a Union Jack, was placed on a gun-carriage and drawn by members of the Defence Corps, while the band of the 18th Infantry headed the cortege and played Chopin's March Funere. The interment took place in the old residents' section of the Protestant Cemetery, the service being taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead, Miss Leabail, Mr. and Mrs. Summers and Miss Summers, also Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. Geo. Benker (of Benker and Co., deceased's firm). At the conclusion of the service, a firing party from deceased's platoon (No. 6 Platoon, "B" Company), under Sergt. Oxberry, fired three volleys and the buglers from the 18th Infantry sounded the Last Post. Sergt. Major Bond was in charge of the military arrangements.

Among the many floral tributes was a wreath "From your loving wife and children," which was placed on the top of the coffin, and others from the Kowloon Cricket Club, Phoenix Club, No. 6 Platoon B. Co., H. K. D. Co., Platoon Commanders and N. C. O's of old No. 3 Platoon H. K. D. Co., Officers' Mess H. K. D. Co., Sergeants' Mess H. K. D. Co., Staff of Netherland India Commercial Bank, Staff of Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Benker and Co., Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benker, Mr. and Mrs. Summers and family, Miss May Leabail, Mr. and Mrs. A. Petersen, Mr. Donald Neilson, Mr. A. L. Bonet, Mr. Geo. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. White, Mr. W. L. Weaver, Mr. G. H. May, Mr. N. L. Bailton, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Rang and Co., Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Herridge, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson and Bonnie, Mr. E. C. Plunkett Cole, Mr. G. R. Edwards, Mr. S. E. Hodge, Bunje Bros., Mr. and Mrs. B. Packham, Miss Packham, Mr. John B. Law, Mr. E. P. Shuff, Mr. E. H. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elson, Mrs. Flint and family, Miss M. Damsberg, Mr. J. J. Blecker, Mr. and Mrs. Oxberry, S. M. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. E. W. Weyler, Mr. K. Macnaughton, Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, "Edith," Mr. J. D. F. Mulder, "Jim and Annie," Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Spittles, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, the Ahwee family, Mr. C. W. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Drollette, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Moses, Mr. H. Overy, Mr. C. E. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Inspector McEwen, Mrs. H. T. Chanvut and family, as well as floral tokens from many Chinese firms and deceased's servants.

Swedish Seaman's Boats.

Boasting in a Grimsby public-house that he knew all about the movements of the British Fleet, Nils Nilsson, a Swedish seaman, mentioned the names of battle-cruisers which, he said, had returned to their base. He also gave the name of a destroyer which, he alleged, had been sunk by the German navy, and other wise made statements relating to the passage of British ships. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

DRINK EVIL IN AMERICA.

A Request for Prohibition.

Dr. J. Fort Newton writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—On the day of National Intercession, in January, I gave earnest warning of the possibility of grave misunderstanding between Britain and America in regard to the Drink Evil and related issues. Since that time a Commission from America has visited this country to investigate, and their report will confirm all that I said as to the facts; and they have also made it clear on this side as to what the feeling is in America. It is almost certain that Britain will be asked to prohibit the sale of liquor to anyone wearing the uniform of our Army or Navy, as is done at home; whether the report will go any further remains to be seen.

My point is that, as matters now stand, it is possible to have misunderstanding, if not ill-will, in regard to the matter; and that must not be so. Nor will it be so if each takes pains to understand the spirit, the motive, and the point of view of the other. So far as America is concerned, we have no wish even to appear to meddle with British affairs, much less to impose our ideals upon our friends—far from it! Nothing could be further from our thought. What ever request is made, it will be dictated solely by the exigencies of the war which we are united with our Allies to win, and ready to do our utmost—up to the hilt and all the way to the end.

Just now the enemy is making a supreme effort to shatter the lines on the Western front between the collapse of Russia and before America can arrive in full force. They will fail, thanks to the magnificent discipline and the almost superhuman valour of the British and French armies. It is wonderful, and we take off our hats, counting it an honour to our cousins of a race that can meet such an assault so serenely, so valiantly, and in so fine a spirit. But, alas! this battle will not end the war, which will go on no one knows how long, testing every resource, both spiritual and material, of the Old World and the New.

Therefore, in order to win the war every ounce of food must be saved and every man must be kept, because every man will be needed. Surely it is bad business to train a lad, equip him, and send him 5,000 miles, only to have him rendered inefficient by drink and disease. From military necessity, to say nothing of moral considerations, we cannot afford any waste of time, energy, or material, so pressing is the need and so urgent the demand. Such is the spirit back of the request that the sale of liquor to our men be prohibited, and in making it we do not ask anything abroad that we have not already done at home.

So much for drink. As to food, in America it is already a choice between beer and bread, and we made our choice for the sake of our cause and Allies. Of course, it was easy for us to do so, because three-fourths of our country is already dry territory, not because we are better or wiser than others, but because experience has shown us that morally, socially, financially, and physically, it is better for us to have it so. When this fact is kept in mind—that by far the larger part of our country is dry, including the sugar and grain-producing States—it is easy to understand why the feeling is very keen with us both as to liquor and the use of foodstuffs for the making of liquor.

Naturally, this feeling is doubly keen just now because of the food scarcity with us. When our people take food off their very plates to help their Allies, as they are glad and willing to do, it does not set well with them to have it used for the making of liquor, which they will not tolerate at home. If the conditions were reversed, we are sure that our British friends would feel the same way about it. Therefore our motive in the matter is twofold:—

First, to help win the war; and second, that the two great English-speaking peoples may think kindly of each other, and be cemented in an abiding friendship—upon which the future peace of the world depends. Such is our

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Has Old Moore noted this year as a trying one for ex-pagilists? Charlie Mitchell has survived John L. Sullivan by only a few weeks. It is worth remembering that both these "Romanic sportsmen" defied the common notion of a pugilist, as a lowbrowed, coarse-jowled ruffian. Both men went through a long course of hard fighting without retaining any permanent facial brand of their hazardous calling. Both were fine, gentlemanly fellows, and Mitchell put as much brain-work into head punching as a clever barrister uses up in getting his client's neck out of a noose.

For anything like a parallel to the romance of Hebrew, after having been so long numbered with the dead tongue, becoming to-day a living, spoken language, we must turn to Latin, though the analogy is not perfect. Through all the dreadful days of barbarism in Europe the Roman Catholic Church helped to preserve that language from oblivion. When Greek had all but perished from the knowledge of mankind at large, when even Homer was forgotten, the language of the Cæsars rendered international communication possible.

Bond-street, possibly the most aristocratic thoroughfare in Europe, has seen some strange sights during the war; but it is doubtful if anything more curious has been seen than what was observed one day recently. A young girl in the breeches and white smock of the worker on the land strolled leisurely down the street looking into the shop windows, with her hand on the arm of an old gentleman, who was obviously an aristocrat. Evidently the young lady was having a day off and she was so proud of her uniform that she gave Bond-street the benefit of it. Another fact to be noted is that no one seemed to think there was anything incongruous in a girl in breeches and white smock promenading in this fashionable street. War has made as change many of our ideas regarding what when even the aristocracy are willing to try manual labour.

A few centuries ago Good Friday would have found King George busy hallowing the "cramp rings" worn by his subjects to ward off rheumatism and paralysis. These were made from the nails of old coffins, and consecrated by the King with elaborate ceremonial, of which some details have been preserved. They were "highly recommended by the medical profession" about 1550, when Andrew Boorde, in his "Breviary of Health," wrote with reference to cramp: "The King's Majesty hath a grete helpe for this matter in hallowing crampe rings without money or petition." In those brave days cramp rings often played a persuasive part in our diplomacy. Thus Lord Berners, our Ambassador at the Court of Charles V., wrote home for some "crampe rings," trusting to "bestow them well by God's grace." Our Tudor forefathers had not much really to learn in diplomatic wiles.

Trafalgar-square is a good substitute for the old-time London fair. Every day it is a meeting-mass of humanity. A military band plays, and fervid orators extol the virtues of patriotism. A stream of people, soldiers, women, and girls passes to and fro laughing and joking as though it were May-day. More than this, the streets adjoining, particularly Whitehall, are veritable picture galleries. On every wall and hoarding notice strikes the eye, asking for recruits and money, announcing public meetings, and giving advice to the patriotic. The hoot of the many motor conveyances, the bells of St. Martin's, the whistling of engines—all the fun of the fair is there. Over and above it Nelson, Napoleon and all the great names of the world are down on all. —Daily Express.

American point of view, and we believe that when our British friends understand it, and the spirit of it, they will not only appreciate it but approve it.

MUDDLING WITH STATES MILLIONS.

Contractor Who Was Paid \$132,982 Twice.

There are some startling revelations of primitive bookkeeping in a report issued recently by the Auditor General on the Ministry of Munitions expenditure. The report is for the year ended March 31, 1917, and deals with over \$522,000,000. It is acknowledged that as a result of previous representations great improvements had been effected in the accounts, particularly in the direction of increased accuracy and promptitude in recording current transactions, and further changes are still in progress.

How greatly they are needed is shown by numerous examples. In one case, although the ledger showed that \$230,000 had been for some months due to be refunded by the firm in respect of cash advanced under a contract since cancelled, no active steps had been taken to recover this sum. There had also been failure to keep a complete and accurate record of repayable cash advances made to the firm; for example, an advance of \$259,000 had not been charged in the contract ledger, while two other advances amounting to \$750,000 had been posted twice in the same ledger.

In March 1916 the Ministry decided to reduce the price payable for a certain type of shell from \$1 to 12s. 6d.; the firm had offered, in February 1916, to accept 14s. 8d. A new tender form was sent out, but notwithstanding repeated reminders had apparently not been returned. The reduction in price was not noted in the contract ledger, and large quantities of shell continued to be sent in until February 1917, and paid for at the \$1 rate.

The records of another important contract presented the following "unsatisfactory features":—The contract ledger recorded payments of \$1,490,000 only, although payments amounting to some \$4,700,000 had been made. Further, it was not shown that an statement of over \$10,000 was due from the firm in respect of a departure from contract conditions and it could not be traced that this sum had been claimed.

The greater part of the deliveries, valued at over \$4,000,000, was handed over to another firm under an assembling contract, but no charge was raised in the contract ledger against this firm, and there was no evidence that any steps had been taken to secure the due return of the goods supplied. A portion, valued at \$300,000, was treated as a loan under conditions which apparently provided that the loan should be cleared when the firm had substituted another type of shell to the value of \$270,000 only, involving a loss to the Ministry of \$30,000; the contract ledger contained no reference to this loan, and it could not be traced that it had been cleared.

The most frequent source of error was that payment was authorised on a duplicate invoice, the original having already been paid, but there are others equally disquieting, including one large double payment by the Ministry and by a local committee. Notwithstanding repeated warnings by the Comptroller over-payments continue to be made.

Recently it was observed that a contractor had been paid the sum of \$111,262 which he had previously received in the shape of payments on account, and notwithstanding that he notified the Department of this error, further sums of \$21,540 were issued to him which he had also previously been paid. At the time the contractor was then indebted to the Department for a very considerable sum in respect of material supplied.

Vast quantities of materials of immense value have been issued "free" to various contractors for assembling or manufacturing operations; in many cases they have passed from contractors to contractors. No adequate record was kept, and no steps were taken to secure that materials were not issued in excess of contract requirements. As to advances on deliveries the Ministry relied upon the statement of firms. A test examination by the Comptroller revealed several inaccuracies in

WOODROW WILSON THE MAN.

Character Picture of the American President.

Mr. Frank Dillnot, the Daily Chronicle correspondent at New York, writes under date of April 10 as follows:—

President Wilson had a private talk with a group of foreign correspondents at the White House yesterday afternoon, and the occasion was both interesting and important, affording as it did, an opportunity to see what kind of a man the President is at close quarters. He has been no newspaper man till now since the beginning of the war, and I had some expectation of walking through the "flowered grounds" of the White House and a mere exchange of courtesies. Nothing of the kind. He not only talked to us with the freedom of a friend, almost as he might have talked to his own Cabinet, but with eyes alight he told us the trend of his mind, and gave a pretty good insight of Woodrow Wilson the man.

It was a stimulating discovery. The President was in a blue serge suit. He came in with expectant step, and the smile of a friend. His face was a little pale, his carefully brushed hair was grayer on the temples, but apart from this he showed no sign of the strain the war is imposing on him.

I saw him exactly a year ago, when in Congress he declared war on Germany. He looked graver then than now, when he is bearing the full burden. He spoke as frankly as a leading statesman ever spoke to a man he could trust. There was a touch of vivacity in him. His eyes sparkled as he ripped out felicitous words, and he pressed his forefinger and thumb together and extended his hand in emphasis. He turned from one member of the party to another like a man keen that his point should be appreciated.

He certainly has never had a more appreciative audience. We got at the man's mind in a way impossible through public speeches or official pronouncement.

This may be added, that with all his unaffectedness President Wilson will never shirk responsibility. Like President Lincoln before him, he used the first person singular now and again with the simplicity of a big man. He will never fail to take such action as falls to him by virtue of his position as the chosen ruler of a nation of 100,000,000.

Results of the University of London examinations for medical degrees, issued recently, show that the majority of the successful candidates were women. In the second examination (Part I) the proportion was 63 women to 40 men, and in the second examination (Part II) it was 35 to 24.

one large amount, and there is reason to believe that over advances of some millions of pounds had been made.

In some cases it was not clear whether the advance was one on deliveries or as a banking loan. Dispute arose in connection with a sum of \$400,000; no interest was collected for 15 months, and then the contractors declined to pay more than half what was claimed. Banking loans to this firm amounted to \$6,900,000. The earlier ones were subject to repayment by monthly instalments, but after \$2,100,000 had been recovered repayments ceased and are now in abeyance because the precise condition of affairs is not defined either in the books of the company or of the Ministry.

Instances of excessive profits to contractors are numerous. "By a contract placed in July 1915 the Ministry in addition to providing \$13,000 towards the cost of plant agreed to pay 36s. per 100 for filling gins. This price was to cover the first 100,000 delivered, after which the price was to be revised. I observed that up to December 1917 the contractor had apparently filled over 4,000,000 gins at the above price, whilst other contractors were being paid 14s., 3s., 14s., and 17s. 6d. per 100 for similar work."

BIDDING FOR A KISS.

"American Men Lack Sentiment".

Mlle. Lillian Greuze, leading Parisian comedienne and star of the Theatre Gymnase, Porte St. Martin, Athene Theatre, Michel, New York's French Theatre, making her first appearance on the screen with William Courtenay in Pathe's "The Recoil" at the Victoria Theatre to-night, expressed herself as follows at a recent interview in New York:—

"Are kisses worth as much to the men of America as they are to the men of Europe? Oh, yes, I am presenting a serious problem; my question is not at all light and frivolous. If you can answer the question I can tell you a lot about your country which you may not realise."

"On my voyage to New York on the Koonambean, a benefit was held for the French War Relief Fund. I offered to sell a kiss to the highest bidder, for France. Two hundred dollars was bid and paid by a Russian."

"American gentlemen, what would you pay? Does an American enter into the spirit of romance as the men of European countries, where romance has flourished for centuries? Is there a Paolo here? Is there a Romeo among the men of the United States?"

"Sentiment is necessary, and America must have a romantic awakening. With too many American men, I fear their affairs of the heart are incidental, like the things they drink after business hours or before dinner. What do you call them? Oui, cocktails, Poff! Love affairs are like cocktails and cigars."

"Do not sneer at sentiment, or smile when I ask the value of a kiss in America. Was there sentiment in the kiss I sold to the Russian? Yes, for in that kiss I kissed all the soldiers of France. I gave it to them."

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissett, N. B. writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 80 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.



Is this your boy? Is he too weak and sickly to join his companions in play, and are you helpless in spite of your utmost efforts to make him well? What have you done toward building up his blood? Pure, red blood is what he needs most, if he is to become active and strong.

Have you given him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They are the remedy every growing boy or girl needs to build up the blood and bring health, strength, a good colour, hearty appetite and strong nerves. An instructive booklet, "Building Up the Blood" will be sent free upon request. Get the pills from your druggist or post-paid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 90 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE

Owing to the non arrival of the next episode of "THE SEVEN PEARLS," the management of the Victoria Theatre beg to announce that the continuation of this serial is postponed until THURSDAY June 27th. They are showing instead the great 5-part Gold Rooster drama "THE RECOIL," with William Courtenay in the leading role, which has been pronounced by the London papers as being **BETTER THAN "KICK IN."**

GREAT RALLY FOR LIBERTY.

Lord Bryce and Unity of Empire.

Lord Bryce has written the following introduction to a careful study of "The British Empire and the War" by a French author, M. Paul Homelle (Paris, Blond and Gay):—

"The Germans are a remarkable people. They are an industrious people, a logical people, an organising people, a learned people. But they are not a wise people. They take enormous pains to accumulate knowledge, and when they have got it, they completely misunderstand it, and make the grossest practical blunders in their attempts to use it."

"In August 1914 they thought the United Kingdom was on the verge of civil war. They believed India to be ripe for revolt. They expected the great self-governing Dominions beyond the seas to be eager to shake themselves loose from the 'mere patrie.' Everywhere they were proved to have been wrong, utterly and hopelessly wrong. And the result of their attack on Britain was to draw all the British Dominions over the whole world into one wholehearted resolution to stand together, uniting all their forces for defence against the common enemy."

"Those among us who had travelled over the British world expected this. Having visited nearly every part of that world, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the West Indies, even the Falkland Islands, I felt certain that everywhere there was a sense of union and loyalty to the idea of that Empire which belongs to us all in common, because it is held together not by force but by affection and by liberty. But the British world did not know this. It is Germany's challenge has revealed it. Let us thank the enemy."

"This wonderful rally of the whole British people, and its dependence on a man who is not only their own countryman but the champion of right and justice, is the most vivid and sympathetic view of the great rally of the British Empire, and the feeling which pervades us all that means must be found for making this Imperial unity legally perpetual."

"By what constitutional means that is to be done is not yet clear. There are differences of view. Upon the various views cited in M. Hamelle's book I express no opinion beyond saying that I am one of those who hold that the policy of Free Trade by which Britain has prospered in the past is the policy by which she will prosper in the future. But though there are differences of view as to the end, we all alike desire to rivet firmly together the bonds of Empire."

"As an Englishman, I thank M. Hamelle heartily for these brilliant and luminous pages, in which, with all the grace and vivacity of his admirable language, he has described the spirit and the action of our peoples. Penetrated as we are with an admiration for the valour and the constancy of our Allies, rejoicing that the French and British nations, which have always appreciated one another's qualities, even when they were opposed in arms, are now united in the closest friendship, we desire that M. Hamelle's countrymen should know from him that the same resolution to carry this war to a complete and decisive victory which fills the hearts of Frenchmen, burns with as bright a flame in the souls not of Englishmen only but of all the British people wherever it dwells under the British flag."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

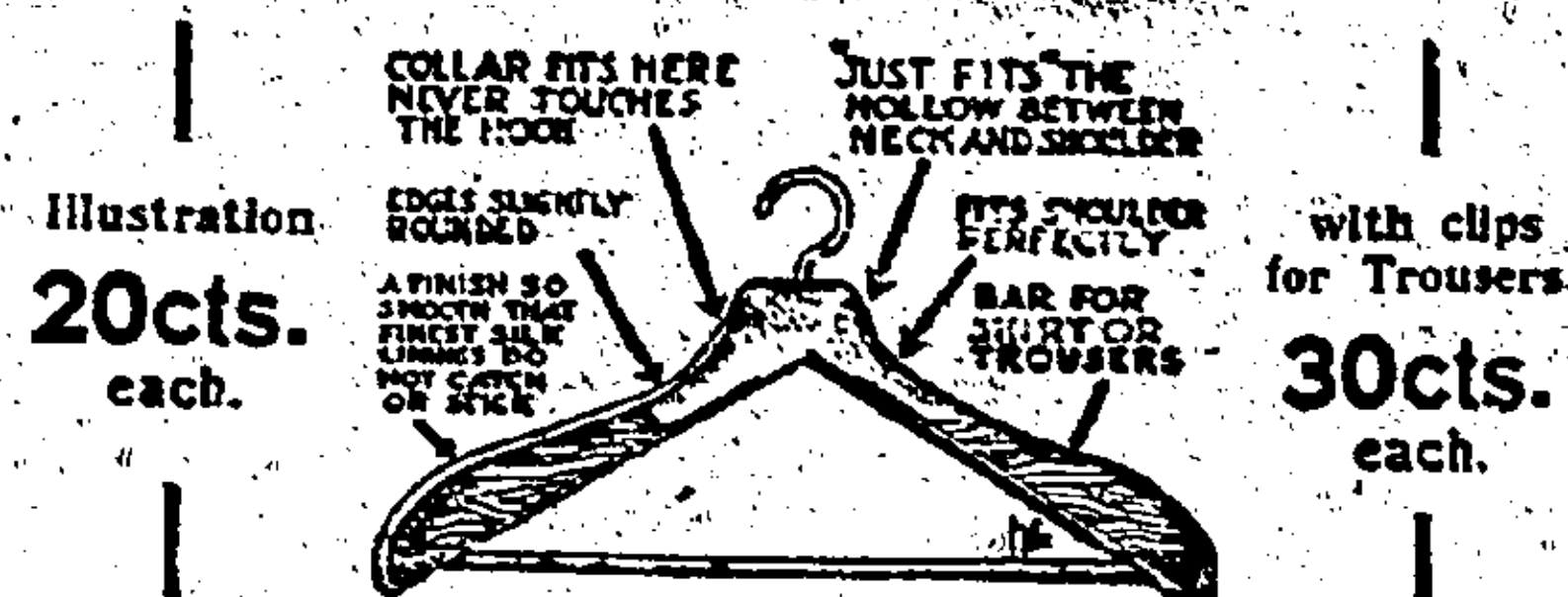
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. J. EDWARDS to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY 25th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 2 East Avenue, Kowloon. The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue)

Also 1 Upright Grand Piano by Rose Krain. 1 Blackwood Cabinet. And A Quantity of palms in pots. On view from Monday the 24th inst. Terms.—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer.

COAT HANGERS.



MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 12.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

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SILK SOCKS

WITH TIES TO MATCH.

"PHENIX" America's best SILK HOSIERY is GUARANTEED PURE SILK, with re-inforced.

TOES, HEELS and FEET.

PRICE \$1.50 per pair, \$8.00 per Half-dozen.

SIZES 7 1/4" TO 11 1/4"

SEE WINDOW.

JUST RECEIVED

"OVER THERE"
"OH, JOHNNY OH."
"HELLO MY DEARIE"
Songs & Fox Trots for Piano.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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TRANS PACIFIC LINES

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- SAILING ON OR ABOUT -

Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	27th July	*Key West	28th Oct.
*Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also information of ships and descriptive literature apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. CO., LTD.
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For freight rates and through bills of lading, also information of ships and descriptive literature apply to:-

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rate is given to the cruise, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in U.S.A.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kanagawa Maru 11,12,500 *Mishima Maru 11,16,000 *Aki Maru 11,12,500 *Tango Maru 11,13,500	MON., 24th June, at 11 a.m. SUN., 23rd June, at 11 a.m. SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OF LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELAGOS, CAPE TOWN, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HONOLULU, HAWAII, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA-CALIFORNIA.

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* HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B. - SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Seki Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.
* Katori Maru FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
YUNO MARU	22,000.	24th June.
SHIMO MARU	22,000.	18th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000.	15th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000.	27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200.	12th July.
ANYO MARU	15,500.	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000.	8th November.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:-

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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THE ROYAL MAIL
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COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to
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Telephone No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For.	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	22nd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	25th June at noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36:
Hongkong June 19, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilawong	Kobe	29th June	2nd July	Macassar
Tjimanpek	Amoy	4th July	8th July	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND KOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Mailan	A. E. Hodgkins	21st June at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	23rd June at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Thurs., 20th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 23rd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPOONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hallow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
The best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2800.

SHIPPING NEWS

A Collision.

A collision occurred off Wongschikong, near Kiangyin, on June 5 between the river steamer "Ningshao" and a tug belonging to the Kailan Misting Administration that resulted in the sinking of the tugboat. The "Ningshao" also received damage to her bows, but was able to proceed and arrived here on the same evening.

Time Re-insurance.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a revision of the Regulations for State Marine Re-insurance in Wartime, for the purpose of inaugurating time re-insurance on vessels which, so far, has been restricted to voyage insurance. This has often caused inconvenience, for in these days it is sometimes difficult to fix beforehand the exact route. The Government has now decided to eliminate this difficulty, by undertaking time re-insurance.

Shanghai Freights.

In their fortnightly report issued June 6, Messrs. W. & Co. write:—There is nothing to report in our homeward freight market to the United Kingdom; tonnage is as scarce as ever. Via Pacific.—Freights are strong on account of the scarcity of tonnage; at the same time it cannot be said that cargo is plentiful on account of the numerous difficulties of importing into the United States under existing conditions. There are rumours about that the overland railway tariff for imports from abroad will be abolished, and domestic rates (which were recently raised approximately 25 per cent.) applied to import cargo. Coastwise.—The strong tone reported in our last still continues as regards our Northern market, and River steamers are fully employed meeting exceptionally heavy requirements; the Hongkong market has weakened lately and there is very little inquiry for rice tonnage at the moment.

Manila Ship Rate Case.

The shipowners' petition for a general increase of 75 per cent. in freight rates for inter-island steamers was heard before the Appellate Board of rate regulation in the office of the Public Utility Commissioner presided over by Acting Utility Commissioner Santos and Mr. Claude Russell, Director of Public Works, who is also a member of the board of rate regulation. Mr. Chas. C. Cohn appeared in representation of the Philippine Shipowners' association and Mr. Teodoro for the attorney general's office and the government. Mr. Cohn refuted the theory of the commissioner and his auditor in basing profits and losses on the original value of the steamers instead of the actual value as the shipowners' requested. "Due to the present abnormal conditions," said Mr. Cohn, "the present value of vessels should prevail and not the original value." I venture to predict that even after the war the theory of actual value will continue to prevail, the justifiability of it being recognised in every sensible community and governmental authority." Mr. Teodoro branded the increase authorised as unjustifiable and unreasonable and objected strongly to the decision of the commissioner granting 75 per cent. increase to 11 steamers, 70 per cent. to one, 65 per cent. to four, and 50 per cent. to 15. "The decision to this effect," he said "was made hastily, without the due investigation of the data submitted to the commissioner's auditor by the commissioner. The actual financial condition of the vessels is such that increases authorised are unjustifiable." In a rebuttal of Mr. Teodoro's argument, Mr. Cohn said that the data submitted to the commissioner are true, genuine and reliable and had been scrutinised in detail by the commissioner's auditor. "General satisfaction among shippers and merchants," he said, "has been evinced over the temporary increases in freight rates. In fact the shipping public has been over-anxious to pay the increased rates realising that they are urgently necessary to enable the shipowners to continue operating their vessels. The government, however, in its excessive zeal which is not prompted by any public duty is doing all it can to bar any increase in freight rates. But the steamers must be operated on a remunerative basis. Nowhere in the world, except a public carrier, is expected to serve the shipping public, paying the expenses thereof, from its own pocket. Decision was reserved."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, June 18. The Press Bureau states that a wireless Russian message announces that the all-Russian Central Executive Committee, by a resolution passed on June 1st, declares that it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and the coadjutors thereof. Russia therefore expels from the Committee the representatives of the Revolutionary Socialists; also the Right and Centre and Mensheviks recommend their expulsion from the local Soviets because they organised an armed revolt in conjunction with Generals Kaledin and Korniloff in Don and Dnieper, in the Urals, Seif, Khorvat and Koltchak in Siberia, and lately the Czech Slovaks and the Bljnk band.

IRISH APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

London, June 18. Sixty recruits for the Naval Reserve, mostly fishermen from the Irish coast, paraded Dublin en route to Devonport accompanied by a naval guard of honour and a military band. They were cheered by large crowds. They carried a banner inscribed "Germans are sinking Irish ships and murdering Irishmen; join us and avenge the crimes. We are Beatty's Boys. Brother Irishmen come along, you are wanted."

IMPERIAL UNITY.

London, June 18. The "Times" in an editorial says the decision of the Government to hold regular meetings, for purposes of inter-departmental settlement, of some of the more important Ministers outside the War Cabinet, presents no constitutional novelty. There is no change in the incidence of responsibility or relations of the Government with Parliament except in the internal arrangement of business. This Home Affairs Committee is more important for what it suggests than what it is. Its establishment may hasten the inevitable movement towards a true division of local and imperial business. The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes and their colleagues from overseas, including those from India are definitely engaged on equal terms with British Ministers in exercising executive authority over affairs concerning us all. The Imperial War Cabinet is already a living reality, firmly rooted after years of trial and is accepted everywhere as an indisputable constitutional development. The House of Lords in discussing the Cabinet changes on the 19th. would do well to mark their sense of this profound achievement to help forward a settlement and the great consequences it involves.

Much depends on the wishes of the Dominion Ministers who best know the possibilities and permanence of which such a partnership is capable under present conditions. A welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to the closest unity compatible with their well-established freedom and national growth. One point on which no difference of opinion exists here is that the Dominion delegates must remain in England during 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates an extended mission. It would be sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir Robert Borden and the others. Their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about the ultimate settlement is indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

BRITISH MERCANTILE CRUISER TORPEDOED.

London, June 17. The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser *Patia* on June 13th. An officer and fifteen men are presumed to be drowned.

THE KAISER'S CLAP-TRAP.

Amsterdam, June 18. A Berlin message says: The Kaiser spent the anniversary of his accession to the throne at Main Headquarters. It was made an occasion for extraordinary speeches. Hindenburg renewed his vow of unwavering loyalty till death in the name of Germany's sons and said the German people and army in the face of a world of enemies had never in their history shown such proof of their strength and right to existence which was due to their indefatigable war lord.

The Kaiser, replying, said he had always hoped when danger was most threatening that God would supply the right men. This had been done. Heaven had bestowed upon the German Empire Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Proceeding, he said the struggle was between two world views. Either German principles of right, freedom, honour and morality must be upheld, or Anglo-Saxon idolatry of mammon must be victorious. We shall gain victory—victory of the German standpoint. That is what is in question.

REORGANISING RUSSIA'S RAILWAYS.

London, June 18. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lees Smith, Mr. Balfour said an American mission had arrived in Russia with a view to studying the possibility of assisting in the reorganisation of the Russian railways. Britain was quite ready to co-operate but considered it better to leave the question mainly in American hands.

THE SUNKEN HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Hague, June 5. The tugboat *Zeland* is proceeding to-day to examine the wreck of the Konink *Begent* with a British Naval Commander and a German Lieut.-Commander aboard. The examination has been entrusted to Lieutenant Vink of the Dutch Navy.

ORDERED TO LEAVE SWEDEN.

Christiania, June 18. Mr. Chambers and Captain Tupper of the Seamen's Union, after a successful conference at Copenhagen, arranged to go Sweden on the 18th inst. in order to confer with Swedish seamen with reference to the new International Federation. On arrival at Gothenburg they were ordered to leave Sweden by the next train.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION.

Paris, June 18. M. Marcel Huiss declares, "The question of Japanese intervention is taking a good turn."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Aerial Activity.

London, June 17. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: Enemy aircraft were active on the northern portion of the British front and also in the French battle zone. We destroyed twelve and drove down two machines, uncontrollable. We lost ten machines of which six were working south of Montdidier. We dropped 33 tons in the day-time and 13 at night time, heavily attacking railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Comines and Courtrai, and docks at Bruges. Two of the British night-fliers have not returned.

The Admiralty reports that aeroplanes from the 18th to the 18th dropped twenty-four tons of bombs with good results on Zeebrugge, also on the docks at Ostend and Bruges railway junction, the aerodrome at Thourout, the aerodrome at Ghistelle and on Aertrycke. Hits were observed on the first four objectives. A fire started at Ostend. Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel. Anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one machine which the enemy artillery subsequently destroyed.

Terrible German Losses.

Paris, June 18. M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, has returned from the front and states that nearly eighty thousand Germans were put out of action in the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon.

Other Reports.

London, June 18. A French communiqué reports: Between the Oise and Aisne we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks north of Sauteraye and consolidated this morning's gains. We prisoners 370 in this region and captured twenty-five machine-guns and eight trench-mortars.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed a raiding party south-eastward of Villers Bretonneux, prisoners a few. We made successful raids south-westward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville. Patrol encounters eastward of Nieppe Forest yielded prisoners. Hostile artillery is more active southward of Albert and is also active westward of Serre.

A French communiqué says: Southward of the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation south of Ambleny and east of Mont Gobert where we prisoners one hundred. Between the Ourcq and Marne our patrols prisoners some. The night was quiet elsewhere.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL DISSATISFACTION.

Amsterdam, June 18. From Vienna it is reliably reported that a number of Ministers have resolved to retire from the Cabinet if the Premier does not convolve parliament or otherwise fails to act parliamentarily.

BULGARIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

Paris, June 18. The newspapers attribute the resignation of the Bulgarian Government to the disappointing result of the war and food shortage due to Austro-German requisitions and Turkey's territorial demands. It is generally opined that the resignation will not alter Bulgaria's policy.

UKRAINE TIRED OF GERMANY.

Amsterdam, June 18. Further remarkable testimony to the German failure to win the confidence of Ukraine is given by the Kiev correspondent of the "Conservative" "Tagelicher Rundschau," who says: "A new revolution is being planned in all districts. It must be admitted the majority of the people have no confidence in the Government." The correspondent significantly adds, "In collecting food-stuffs much depends upon energetic seizure."

OBITUARY.

London, June 18. Mrs. Ida Cavell, mother of the late Miss Edith Cavell, has died at her home at Hemley-on-Thames, aged eighty-one. Mrs. Cavell had failing health since her daughter's death at German hands. The death is announced of Admiral Sir Arthur Paget.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 15. The Silver market is steady.

GOOD FRIDAY MURDERS.

Pathetic Scenes in a Paris Church.

Paris, March 30.—German Kultur has struck another "triumph" dear to the Kaiser. The long-range gun which began to fire on Paris last week was again at work yesterday. One of the shells fell on a church, where a considerable number of worshippers were gathered at the Good Friday celebration.

The shell made a large hole in the church, where it exploded. One of the women on the left side of the nave collapsed, and the worshippers were buried under the debris. An official statement says that 75 persons were killed and 90 wounded, including a large number of women and children.

A special sacred concert for the benefit of a military hospital was taking place in the church. At 8.15 the service and concert were over, and people had already begun to file out, lingering in small groups, but many had remained to pray.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and a series of horrors filled the air. Women and children were hurled into the air, and heavy material of the structure collapsed from a height of about 200 ft. on the congregation. Splinters of the shell were flying in all directions.

Some fragments of metal hit the walls of the nave, struck the

organ, and ricocheted right to the choir stalls. Ambulances, police and the fire brigade were speedily on the scene, and began to clear a way for the frightened folk and bring out dead and wounded.

The church presents a most pitiful and horrible sight—something like Rheims Cathedral. Along the nave is an extraordinary mass of debris of all kinds, among which can be seen sticks, umbrellas, men and women's hats stained with blood.

Two hours after the explosion 40 bodies had been recovered, but the figures grow greater as the helpers continued their search. The President of the Republic and M. Clemenceau visited the church.

A municipal councillor who reached the scene just after the disaster related his impressions as follows:—

"The horror of the spectacle will never fade from my memory. The roof had fallen in and bodies lay in heaps, crushed under the ruins. Firemen and civil volunteers were already at work. A number of slightly wounded men and women were dragging themselves from under the ruins, while the dying and other pitiful human wrecks, their clothes in shreds and themselves unrecognisable, were borne away on improvised stretchers.

The vicar went among the dying, murmuring prayers and words of comfort, and soon afterwards, at 11.15, the Archbishop of Paris, arrived

HONGKONG'S WAR GIFT.

Home Government's Cordial Appreciation.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards the following copies of telegrams to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding a further gift of £250,000 from the Colony of Hongkong to His Majesty's Government towards the general expenses of the war:—

From His Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary of State, 29th May, 1918.—"Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council unanimously desire that Colony of Hongkong should make a further gift of £250,000 towards the general expenses of the war. If you approve Crown Agents will be instructed accordingly."

From the Secretary of State, to His Excellency the Governor, 18th June, 1918.—"His Majesty's Government desire to express cordial appreciation of the generous offer which they gratefully accept."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

It is reported that the Tsuchun will leave Canton and inspect the West River and then proceed to Wuchow to meet Luk Wing-ting. The River Dredging Department announced on the 19th inst. that the water in the north and west branches of the river has subsided a few inches. It is reported that Tam Hak-hung, the Superintendent of the river dredging, who is now in Peking, has, because of public criticism, tendered his resignation.

The gunboat Kwong Hoi has been disarmed and the munitions handed over to commander Lum F. for the attack on Lai Chow.

Lum Shui-pui, a secretary on the General Staff in Peking, has arrived at Canton and is a guest of the Tsuchun. It is said that Lum is a special envoy on very important secret affairs and that after negotiations with the Tsuchun he will proceed to see Luk Wing-ting.

A merchant from Man Chai (opposite Macao) has called on the Tsuchun and the Police Department reporting that the soldiers and police formerly stationed there have left. He requests measures for protection.

A Heavy Fine.

At the Police Court to-day, before Mr. E. D. C. Wells, two Chinese, a man and a woman, were charged with being in unlawful possession of 250 taels of prepared opium. The defendants were represented by Mr. Agassiz. The evidence showed that Sergeant Wills made a raid on 158, Wellington Street, the house occupied by the defendants, and discovered the opium concealed there. His Worship found the first defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$5,000, the alternative being two months' hard labour. The second defendant was discharged.

Unable to contain his grief and anger at this awful example of German barbarity, the Cardinal uttered a curse on the enemies of humanity and civilization. "The savages! the savages!" he exclaimed.

"And then he bowed to make a solemn protest before Christianity and the civilised world against the hideous murder of women and children gathered together to pray at this most tragic hour of the religious year."

An ex-Senator who was among the wounded says: "I entered the church just before the catastrophe. I was leaning against a pillar when a terrific crash occurred. The shell fell not far from me. I felt a sharp pain in the left shoulder and at the same time a heavy piece of stone fell on my feet. I experienced a moment of giddiness. When I recovered I found myself surrounded by bodies buried beneath the masonry. Two men lay dead on the floor of the church."

Among the killed are General Franchot, of the Reserve, and Mr. Henry Stoecklin, councillor of the Swiss Legion in Paris, and Mrs. Stoecklin, his wife.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Return to the Battlefield.

A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writes:—

"The Prince of Wales," said the Court Circular, "attended by Captain the Lord Claude M. Hamilton (Grenadier Guards), has left the Palace on his return to the front."

The event, and the announcement of it only after it had happened, were characteristic of the way the members of the Royal Family go about their duties. If ever there was an occasion that lent itself to popular appeal this assuredly was one. The thought of the heir to the British Throne in this supreme crisis of British history returning to the front to resume his share of the perils of the mightiest struggle in human annals is one to move all men's hearts and imaginations. Had the people of London known beforehand that he was going they would gladly have thronged the streets to give him a send off that, while local in form, would have been national in the feeling behind it. The Prince, had he chosen, could have driven from the Palace to the station between cheering and enthusiastic crowds, the central figure in a popular pageant, and could have started on his momentous journey with the good wishes of his fellow-countrymen ringing in his ears.

But that is not his way; it is not the way of the House of Windsor; it is not the British way. There was no display, no bid for applause, nothing that could even remotely suggest self-advertisement. The Prince slipped away unannounced and unnoticed, just like any ordinary officer; and the public did not even know he was going until he had gone.

The Prince of Wales must have taken back with him many pleasant recollections of his leave in England. The last few weeks have brought him as closely in touch with the people at home as the last three years and more have brought him in touch with the soldiers at the front. He has visited Wales, Cornwall, the Clyde, hospitals, and munition works; he has taken his seat in the House of Lords; he has become inevitably a public figure in whom all are interested; there is a keen desire to arrive at some definite impression of his character and temperament.

No one doubts that the Prince is shaping more than well. It would be odd if he were not. Born into one of the happiest, least ostentatious, hardest-working households in the land, the son of a father whose whole life is governed by a sense of duty and of a mother whose warm-heartedness and practicality have never shown forth so clearly as in these grim days, he began life under the most auspicious of circumstances. His education continued and confirmed the good start that birth and heredity had given him. "There is no place in the world," William VI. used to say, "for making an English gentleman like the quarter-deck of an English man-of-war."

The Prince was thrust early, first at Osborne and then at Dartmouth, into the strictest democracy of the British Navy; and the lessons in orderliness, self-restraint, and duty that a boy there learns apart from the supreme lesson that being a Prince is not everything, are of the kind that last, and that inseparably form character along honest and manly lines. Oxford and Paris, and the specialised intensive training that all in his position have to undergo completed the Prince's education, or the formal part of it, and turned him out a good average specimen of hardy, clear, natural English youth.

But the Prince himself would say that his real education only began with the war. From the first moment of its outbreak he had but one ambition—to get out to the front, and the weeks spent in fighting Lord Kitchener and tradition and a personal obligation on that point, were probably the most exhilarating in his whole life. A friend of his was describing to me a little while ago an evening when the Prince was

ALIEN HOUSE-GRABBERS.

Hardships on Soldiers' Wives in Surrey.

As a result of the air-raid codes of aliens from London residents in the Cobham, Orpington, and neighbouring parts of Surrey are being served with notices to quit their houses, which in some cases they have occupied for long periods.

These occupiers include the wives of officers and men serving at the front and civilians engaged on important work, who unless the present Bill before Parliament is amended so as to include houses of a higher rental than £30 a year, will be homeless, as there is no accommodation available within many miles.

These facts are pointed out in a petition which the residents are sending to the Lord Chancellor, asking that the Bill be amended. They also mention that gardens have been specially cultivated for the production of food, and that if these have to be abandoned by those who have done the necessary work during the winter, great hardships will result. Moreover, says the petition, the incursion of aliens increases the difficulties of obtaining food, and interferes with the travelling facilities of regular residents.

dining with the Guards during the retreat from Mons. All through the dinner the telephone was ringing, first for this officer and then for that, and each as he received his happy summons to the front made his excuses and went jubilantly off. But no one rang for the Prince. Aching to serve and prove himself, he seemed almost the only officer present whom the War Office did not want. With each fresh goodbye his loneliness, his depression, his apparent uselessness became more marked. At last he could contain himself no longer. With tears in his eyes and a choking voice, he burst forth, "I can't stand it, I can't stand it. They must let me go." And at last they did.

I will not say that the last three and a half years have been the making of the Prince. In the fundamentals of character, in all that really matters, he was made already. I mean that long before the war began he had given proof of the qualities that every parent looks and hopes for in his son, and his son's friends—truthfulness, generosity, stability, an instinctive uprightness, and simplicity of mind and nature. But what the war has done for him is turn a boy into a man. It has brought him experiences otherwise unimaginable. It has thrown him into intimate contact with all sorts and conditions of men. He has seen life, and he has seen death in the rear and at close range. Not since the days of the Black Prince has any heir to the British throne had such a schooling.

And it is all a part of his active reason and vitality that the Prince has claimed the right to run the risks and share in the danger of his brother-officers. He could no more be a cotton-wool soldier than he could be a prig or a milksop. The decorative security of a job at Headquarters very soon attracted him. He would not rest till he had got himself attached to a fighting division, had done duty in the trenches, and had learned at first hand what it is to be a soldier.

Those who know him well tell me that the chief change wrought in him by the war is an added confidence and self-reliance. And yet on one like myself, who has only recently met him, the first impression is rather that of being young for his years. The last years of his boyhood show themselves in a certain diffidence of manner, a diffidence, however, delightfully in keeping with his fresh young face, his frank gaze, and a total lack of any kind of affectation. The Prince will be none the worse for mauling life. He has, I should judge, a keen, vast mind and his father's habit of thinking for himself and if he learns life slowly, he will learn it all the more thoroughly.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS

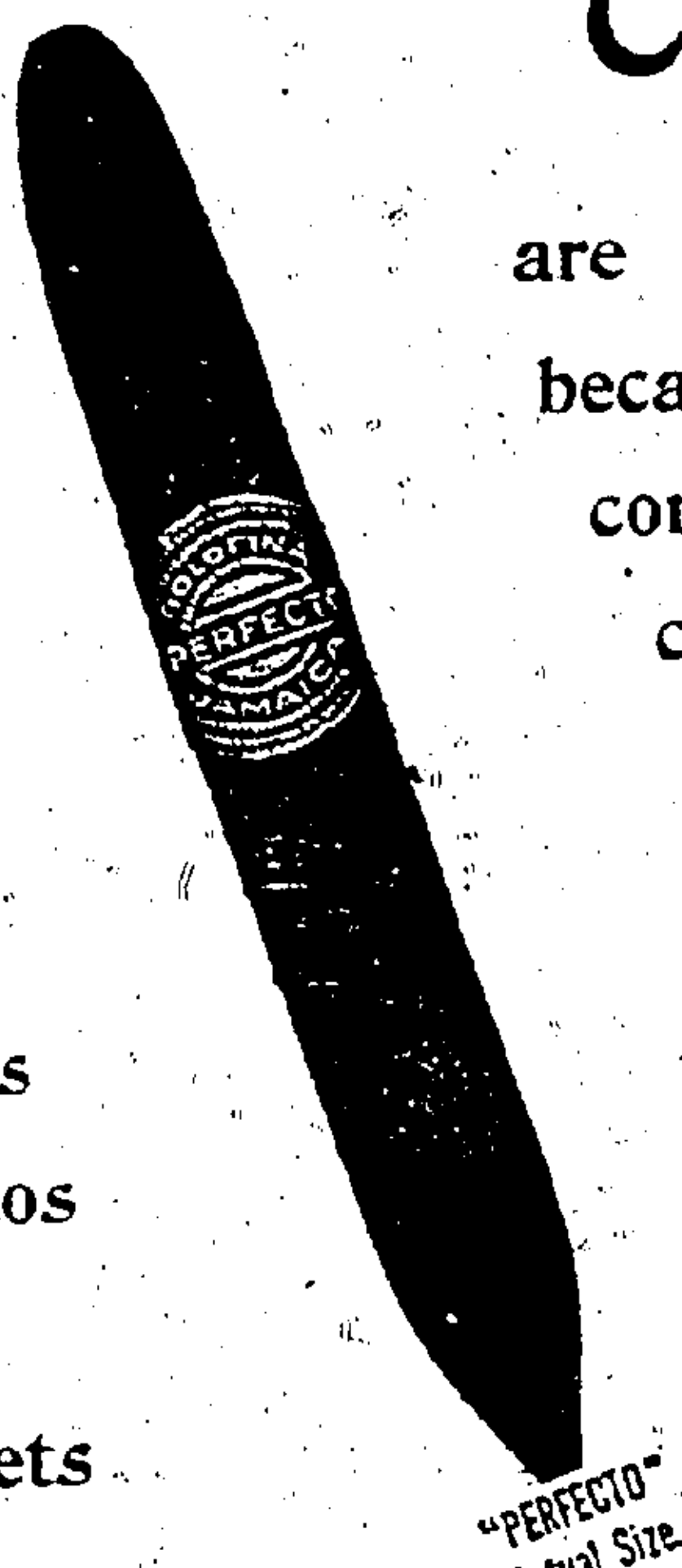
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1978.

Golofina

CIGARS

are always fresh
because an ever
constant demand
created by its
Quality insures
a quick turnover
of stock

sold
in
Two sizes
Perfectos
&
Bouquets



STOCKED BY ALL
LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign articles in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kul, Nasseriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheykh and Zuhair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—21st June, Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta—21st June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st June, 1 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—21st June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd June.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—22nd June, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China 22nd June, 2 p.m.

Penang and India via Calcutta—22nd June, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung 23rd June, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—23rd June, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 24th June.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—24th June, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—24th June, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—24th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 25th June.

Shanghai and North China—25th June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria B.C.—25th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Choochoo and Tientsin—26th June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria B.C.—26th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th June, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 20th 1918. 3 p.m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok, and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the depression remains over Tongking.

N.B.—No weather map will be issued owing to lack of telegraphic returns.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.28 inches.

Total since January 1st, 36.91 inches against an average of 33.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock... S. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.

2. Formosa Channel... The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook... The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 20, a.m.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

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Hakodate

Tokio

Kochi

Nagasaki

Yokohama

Osaka

Kobe

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 20th, 21st. & 22nd, 1918.

WILLIAM COURTENAY

IN

"THE RECOIL"

A great 5 part drama of the American Secret Service.

"POKES & JABS in CLOVER."

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 58.

ETC., ETC.



HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE drawing will take place in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

100,000 tickets have been issued, 96,000 have been sold (For division of prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold—10960/11059, 11120/11139, 80824/80959, 85757/85899, 96443/99999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any prize, the number of the ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw another prize. If any ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the officials conducting the drawing.

By Order of the Committee.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that out of 100,000 tickets issued, 96,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows:—

96,000 tickets at \$5 each \$480,000

LESS estimated expenses 10,000

Total for distribution \$470,000

25% is given to War Charities 117,500

Leaving for distribution in prizes \$352,500

The prizes will be as follows:—

Prize No.	Amount	Total
1	\$176,250	\$176,250
2	\$52,875	\$52,875
3	\$35,250	\$35,250
4/5	\$10,000	\$20,000
6/7	\$7,500	\$15,000
8/9	\$5,000	\$10,000
10/11	\$2,500	\$5,000
12/13	\$2,000	\$10,000
14/15	\$1,000	\$6,000
16/17	\$700	\$6,300
18/19	\$400	\$4,800
20/21	\$300	\$4,200
22/23	\$200	\$4,600
24/25	\$100	\$2,200
103	\$25	\$25

103 prizes totalling \$352,500

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours. By Order of the Committee.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

SAVED BURNS RELICS.

Sir James Barrie's Gift.

By a gift of \$400 to the Dumfries Burns Club Sir James Barrie has secured for Dumfries a valuable collection of Burns relics which belonged to the late ex-Provost James Lennox.

The manuscript include an early draft of a prologue written by Burns for George Sutherland, an actor, and part of the farewell lyric he addressed to Jean Armour when he was contemplating emigration to the West Indies. Gas bring to me a pint o' wine. An' fetch it in a silver tase. That I may drink before I go. A service to my bonnie lassie. There is, also, in the collection a portion of the MS. of the poem, "Canada's Man Power."

Odays, April 5—Sir Robert Borden read an Order in Council, designed to provide reinforcements for the army, and also to ensure the production of food and other war necessities. It decrees that all men in Canada between 16 and 60 who are physically fit shall be employed regularly in some useful occupation.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gads Burnett at 11, the House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagees, MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong. The following Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of "Section" A of Inland Lot No. 995 and The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$264.29 and \$396.48 respectively. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER, Prince's Building, 106 House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Clemency for Ex-Soldier. In binding over a labourer named Roper, found guilty of begging, Mr. Rooth, at North London, said he took into account the fact that prisoner had fought in France and was wounded. "I want," said the magistrate, "to show some respect to a man who has done his duty. It will always weigh with me, and I hope, with judges and all other magistrates."

Six Soldier Sons Meet. A notable family gathering recently took place at "Brooklyn," Gator-road, the residence of Mr. J. D. Housden, whose six sons, all in military uniform, met for the first time since the commencement of the war. The eldest son, Captain Housden, R.A., is home on sick leave and a younger son is recovering from wounds. Mr. Housden's youngest son is not yet of military age.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR. PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

188 Gold Watches, open face and double cases.

40 Gold Wrist Watches set with diamonds.

15 Silver watches.

78 Metal watches

all more or less damaged by sea-water.

On view from Friday the 21st inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 24th June, 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 5 Moreton Terrace,

A Quantity of Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Sunday the 23rd inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 2024 224

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

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